WHY MR. WHITNEY WAS REAPPOINTED. HIGGINS PATCHES UP A COMPROMISE BETWEEN MANNING AND RANDALL [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, May 6 .- Various rumors are effeat to-day as to the causes which led to the reinstatement of Mr. Whitney as Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Statistics, after he had been dismissed and Switzler, the present chief of the put in his It is explained by some in this way: Manning had been sed by the friends of Mr. Switzler, early and late, to provide him with a place at the public crib. Their imtunities became so harassing that to escape them he yieided. He removed Whitney, the Chief Clork of the Bureau of Statistics, and put Switzler in his place. This left Nimmo, an experienced man at the head of the Bureau. In an evil hour, however, an enemy of Mr. Nimmo and presumably also a Democrat and free-trader, handed Mr. Manning a pampulet written by Mr. Nimmo in the late campaign, which on account of its strong and proconnect protection sentiment; called loudly for punishent and vengeauce. Mr. Nimmo's removal was at once decided upon. At the same time the bright idea struck Mr. Mauning of kicking Switzler up

idea struck Mr. Manning of kicking Switzler up stairs by making bim Nimmo's successor. This came to the ears of the ever-watchful Randall. He hurried to the President. He remoustrated with Secretary Manning. He brought ati his influence to bear on both to reconsider the step they were about to take. He pointed out the danger to them of leaving this important bureau in the hands of a Missourian and free-trader. He insisted that it should be left undisturbed. This Mr. Manning was unwilling to do. Mr. Nimmo must go, he said.

free-trader. He insisted that it should be left undisturbed. This Mr. Manning was unwilling to do. Mr. Nimmo must 20, he said.

Mr. Nimmo must stay, Mr. Randall said.

In this dilemma that astute and versatile statesman "Gene" Higgins was appealed to. His genins at once found a way out of the difficulty. "Promote Switzler and put Whitney back a chief clerk," he is thought to have said, "that will satisfy you Mr. Secretary and your scruples in regard to having Mr. Nimmo continue at the head of the bureau and ought to be satisfactory to you, Mr. Randall, because it will leave the Bureau practically under the charge of Mr. Whitney, a protectionist, for Mr. Switzler, you will admit will be a figure head merely, at least for a long time to come."

This proposition seemed reasonable to both the Secretary and Mr. Randall, It was carried out in good faith yesterday, and to-day the Randallites crow about "another Randall victory."

The most amusing theory to secount for the reinstatement of Mr. Whitney is that given by the "Mugwumps" who pretend to think that Secretary Manning was struck with dismay after his rash act of decapitating Mr. Nimmo and to appease the teapot wrath of the professional Civil Service reformers, which seemed about to overtake him, cried par-lon and reappointed Whitney. It is needless to say that this tacory finds believers only in the innermost circles of Mugwumpdon.

SENATOR MILLER'S PLAN.

WASHINGTON, May 6 .- At the Republican State Convention held at U.ica on April 23, 1884, Senator Miller presented a plan for the election of delegates to future State Conventions. It was briefly as follows : to future State Conventions. It was briefly as follows:
Each town and ward to be entitled to one delegate for
and including the first 500 Republican vofes and an additional delegate for each additional 500 Republican
rotes, or fraction-above 250, east in the ward or town at
the last preceding. Presidential election. All primaries
or cancuses in the State to be held on the same day. The
day to be fixed by the State Committee, and notice of the
same to be given in the calling of the convention. The
convention to be called on not less than thirty days'
notice and the primaries on not less than twenty days'
notice.

The difference between this plan and the one new in operation is that all the delegates are to be elected by the direct vote of the people instead of by county or delegate conventions and each delegate is thus to receive his authority direct from the people in his own ceive his authority direct from the people in his oa-neighoorhood. The convention referred this plan to a committee of seven with power to consider and if ap-proved to report it the State Committee with the recommendation that it be adepted. The committee appointed consisted of Warner Miler, George Bilss, General N. M. Curtis, Slias B. Dutcher, Carroll E. Smith, William B. Sirrett and Theodore Roose-velt. Senator Miller has carefully prepared this plan, Carroll E. Smith, William B. Sirrett and theodore knowledge veit. Senator Miller has carefully prepared this plantaking the vote of last fail in each town and ward in the State. The number of delegates under this plan would be about 1,500. It is substantially the same as now prevails in all the New-England States and in some of the other Republican States if it is adopted, Senator Miller believes that it will lead to greater activity on the part of Republicans, and that the results of such a convention will be received by all the members of the party as satisfactory and binding.

Senator Miller has called the committee to meet in New-York on May 20.

VALUABLE PRESENTS TO JAMES MONROE. WASHINGTON, May 6 .- Yesterday a heavy square box, wrapped with red tape and securely bound, was found in an out-of the-way nook of one of the vaults of the Treasury. The key had been mislaid and could not be found. The services of a locksmith were secured and the box was found to contain a bottle of diamonds, a cottle of pearls, a bottle of attar of roses and a lump of gold. One of the oldest employes identified these as articles which had been presented to President Monroe about the year 1823 by the Japanese Government and which had been stored in the Treasury pending the passage of an act of Congress authorizing their seceptance. Congress fulled to legislate on the subject and the articles were deposited in the Treasury where they remained ever since.

AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, May 6 .- At to-day's meeting of the American Pisherles Society the following officers were elected : Colonel Marshal McDonald, of Washington, president; Dr. William M. Hudson, of Hartford Conn., vice-president; E. G. Blackford, of New-York, V. Cox. of Ohio, corresponding secretary ; Fred Mather, of Cold Spring Harbor, New-York, recordfred Mather, of Coud Spring Harbor, New-York, Recording secretary; and G. Brown Goode, of Washington; P. L. May, of Nebraska; Roland Redmond, of New-York; J. A. Henshall, of Kentucky; Frank Clark, of Michigan; S. G. Worth, of North Carolina, Stad George Shej and Paze, of New-Jersey, executive committee, Papers were read by Colonel McDonald, Eugene G. Blackford, Fred Mather and Charles G. Atkins. The society will meet to-morrow on the fishing steamer Fish-bawk.

THE INFINITE FAITH OF IOWA DEMOCRATS. Washington, May 6 (Special) .- "What do the people of Iowa think of the policy of the Adminis-tration!" Congressman "Jerry" H. Murphy, of Iowa, " Well, they wish the wheels of the Government would

move faster," replied the Iowa statesman, pensively; "but they have infinite faith in the good intentions of the President and his Cabinet. They know that they can trust the affairs of the country in their hands, to be dealt with in the way that shall be the best for its prosperity and good."

perity and good."

Mr. Murphy seemed to feel resigned but not cheerful.

He braced up, however, shortly afterward and boidly declared that there was a good chance for the Democrate to carry the State next fall. A PLACE FOR BLACKBURN'S BROTHER.

WASHINGTON, May 6 (Special).—Senator "Joe" Blackburn has secured for his brother. "Jim" the office of Internal Revenue Collector for the Ashland, Ky. District. "Jim" is an elder brother of "Joe," and at one time was Secretary of State under "Joe, and at one time was calculated brother. The ap-pointment has the approval of Senator Beck and Henry Watterson. "Jim "will draw about three times more salary as Internal Revenue Collector than he did as Secretary of State, aithough the title of his new ooffie is not so high sounding as that of the old one.

MR. DEUSTER MAY BE SENT TO EGYPT. WASHINGTON, May 6 .-- There is talk among Wisconsin Democrats here to the effect that ex-Con-

gresman Deuster of that State has been tendered the Consulate-General at Cairo, Egypt. His name was used in connection with the Berlin and Vicuna Missions; but it is thought that he will accept the Cairo appointment, it it is offered. WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 6, 1885.

THE RICH MOND POST OFFICE.—Four Virginia delegadons called upon the Postmaster-General to-day to urge
the appointment of diff-rent persons to the Richmond
post office. Mr. Vilas said that no action had been resolved upon either in the appointment of a postmaster at
Richmond or at Baltimore.

The Dolphin.—Secretary Whitney and John Rosch

THE DOLPHIN.—Secretary Whitney and John Roach have agree that the Dolphin shall have another trial trip before her final acceptance by the Government. The Secretary has written the following letter to the board recently appointed to examine the Dolphin: "I have asserted that the trial trip shall take place in the Sound instead of at sea, the Advisory Board to be present, but the directions to be given by your board. With these conditions she will be ready for trial within one week, the same to be for a six hours' run."

AWARDS OF THE FRENCH COMMISSION. - The Secretary AWARDS OF THE FRENCH COMMISSION.—The Secretary of State received a telegram te-day from Mr. Morton, at Paris, to the effect that American attorneys having interests in awards made by the late French Commission must make regular opposition to the payment of entire awards to elaimants in accordance with French law. Prompt action and legal representation in Paris are deemed by Mr. Morton to be necessary. He will, if desired, retain counsel for parties in this country. Agreements and all proofs of claim should be sent to him at once properly certified as for legal use in a foreign country.

AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.—The scope and purposes of the convention of agricultural educators proposed by Commissioner Celman, to take place in this city next June, are explained in a circular which was prepared to-day to be sont to the nexts of all agricultural colleges and allied State institutions. The convention will assemble in the Department building, at Washington, on June 24, at 10 a. m.

ORDERED TO THE MORICAN.-Paymaster William J. Thompson has been ordered to the Mohican on May 25. VIRGINIA BONDS.—The mandate of the United States me Court to enforce its decision in the Virginia

RUSHING BILLS AT ALBANY MEASURES PASSED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

FACTORY COMMISSIONERS-MILK ADULTERATIONS PAY FOR BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, May 6 .- Many bilis were passed by the Assembly to-day, but few of them were of import-W. B. Clark's bill creating a Board of Factory Com-

missioners was among those passed. This bill is one of several introduced in the interest of the working classes. The commissioners are to see that the laws for the protection of factory operatives are enforced. The dafrymen were pleased by the passage of a bill making it a misdemeanor for farmers

to water milk before delivering it at the dairies or otherwise adulterate it.

Revolutionary memories were revived by the passage

of a bill appropriating money "for the compilation of the journals of the military expedition against the Six Nations in 1779 under the conduct of Major-General John Sullivan." Babette Stemmler, who has been here for several years

with a claim against the City of New-York, persuaded the Assembly to pass a bill suthorizing Controller Loew to pay her claim. A similar bill was passed by the Legislature of 1880, but Governor Cornell refused to sign it. Senator Strahan thought he saw the Governor sign the bill and threatened to ask the courts to bring the Governor refused in advance to submit to being quessioned by any court respecting the bill and Senator Strahan ceased talking about the measure.

A bill anthorizing the appointment of trust companies as guardians of a lunatic, an idiot or a habitual drankard was passed after some opposition.

Aldermen in Brooklyn have been languishing for several years, owing to their not receiving any salary. To-day a bill was passed giving each of them a yearly salary of \$1,200.

A bill appropriating \$3,500 for the collection of criminal statistics was passed. It directs the Prison Association of New-York to collect statistics showing the number of crimes and misdemeanors committed in the last ten years, the number of arrests and cenvictions, the number employed in productive labor, and the amount and value of the product, and other similar information.

Resistance was made to the passage of General Curties bill creating a military reserve. Mr. Raines said that the bill was opposed by the National Guard and the State Military Association. Moreover it was a bill which was velocal last year by Governor Cleveland.

General Curtis replied that Mr. Raines was mistaken regarding the National Guard. The Assembly at its afternoon session killed the bill. Not 2 per cent of the Guard ba! signed the petition against the bill. The reserve would have as its members veterans of the National Guard.

The Assembly at its afternoon session killed the bill by a vote of 42 to 43.

Mr. Coffey's bill reducing the price for gas in Brooklyn to a uniform rate was defeated. Specches were made by Walter Howe and Mr. Reilly pointing out that the bill also afternoon against the state of the passage the Assembly to pass a bill authorizing Controller Loew to pay her claim. A sim-

Mr. Coffey's bill reducing the price for gas an arrange to a uniform rate was defeated. Speeches were made by Walter Howe and Mr. Reilly pointing ent that the bill also affected New-York. They said that there was a bill in the senate reducing the price of gas in New-York which they much preferred to pass. If New-York was excepted they had no objection to the bill. The oill only received 43 votes while 43 were recorded against it. Mr. Coffey had the vote reconsidered and promised to amend the bill one was a covern New-York. received 43 votes wanted at Coffey had the vote reconsidered at the bill so as to except New-York.

THE WATER METER BILL KILLED. MR. SQUIRE'S PATHETIC APPEAL TO THE ASSEMBLY UNHEEDED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, May 6.-Commissioner Squire's water meter bill was killed by the Assembly this afternoon, although he made a pathetic appeal in its favor. General Barnam, as chairman of the Committee on Cities, reported the bill favorably. Three of the meanbers of the committee-Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Haggerty and Mr. Hawkins-dissented from this report. Mr. Haggerty as soon as the report was made, moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Cities, with in-

structions to strike out to the enacting clause. General Barnom and Mr. Oliver loudly protested

against the adoption of the motion. Mr. Haggerty charged that the biliwas intended to cover a job in the repairing of the 10,000 Navarro water meters. The repairs would cost from 50 cents to \$5. He has seen a letter from Mayor Grace in which the latter said that the measure was "a bad bill." Mr. Haggerty concluded his speech by saying: "With all due deference to General Barnum, who is an henorable man, I must say that he has been used and there is job in this

Mr. Shea, one of the members of the committee, said he hoped that Mr. Haggerty's motion to kill the bill would not be adopted. Corporation Counsel Lacombe told him that some such bill would have to be passed to prevent the waste of water in New-York.

Mr. Oliver defended Mr. Squire, who, he said, had been an honest Commissioner of Public Works. As for the Navarro meters, they could be repaired at the trifling ost of \$20,000. Walter Howe attacked the bill, saying that Mr. Squire cost of \$20,000.

the Navarro meters, they could be repaired at the trifling cost of \$20,000.

Waiter Howe attacked the bill, saying that Mr. Squire now held power to prevent 20 per cent of the waste of water. There was no need of adopting the meters for use in private houses. If the water that rune constantly in every barroom in New-York was stopped the city would recover from 15 to 20 per cent of its supply. The fact was that there was "an atmosphere of scandal" about the Navarro water meters and the people of New-York were therefore opposed to the bill.

Mr. Cantor pointed to section 354 of the Consolidation not as one that gave Commissioner Squire ample power to check the waste of water. It was a strange circumstance that this scheme to use meters was started directly after the Court of Appeals decided that the city must take the Navarro meters.

Mr. Ives said: "This bill has been drawn to cover up some job. That is evident in every line. It authorizes the Commissioner of Public Works to enter any house and apply some patent invention to the water pipes."

General Barnum declared that he poshed the util fortward with the idea of substituting the Seate bill for it, He road a letter from Commissioner Squire approving the bill. In his letter Mr. Squire says:

J regard no question at present under consideration for the best interests of the people of this city of more impertance than the question of the suppression of the enormous waste of water nsw going on in this city. I am made the castodian of the Croton water, responsible for its control and its proper use and have little doubt but what under the present law I am in a way empowered to take such action in the premises as sought in the bill under discussion; but owing to the matequacy of the appropriation for the purpose in this department, I am without the means adequately to prevent such waste. There can be but one opinion as to the necessity of preventing the present waste of water in this city during the purpose in this department, I am without the money to be expended t

The Assembly adopted Mr. Haggerty's motion to kill he vote by 49 to 27. This will not destroy the bill, however, as Mr. Squire's friends intend again to try to pass the Senate bill, which is similar, and then ask the Assembly to pass this one.

DOINGS IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

DISCUSSING THE CAPITOL APPROPRIATION BILL-

THE GAS AGITATION.

[FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, May 6.—The Senate occupied a large part of the morning session in discussing the Capitol Appropriation bill reported a few days ago from the Finance Committee. A motion was made to go into Committee of the Whole, whereupon the Democrats rallied their forces in opposition. Their leader, Mr. Jacobs, announced in substance that the minority would enceforth oppose and obstruct in every possible way the consideration of this bill, basing their opposition on the clause of the bill which provides for a reorganization of the commission.

Mr. Eilsworth said that he was amazed at the position

taken by the minerity on this bill. There was no partisan-ship in the bill, and no partisan motive or object taken by the minority on this bill. There was no partisanship in the bill, and no partisan motive or object prompted it. On the contrary, the sole object of the bill was to rescue the construction of the Capitol from the clutches of partisanship. It was notorious that for the last two years the erection of this State building had been made to subserve the purposes of the Democratic position machine of Albany. Money raised by the people to build the Capitol had been used to aid the Democratic party. The Aegubilicans proposed. If they could; to put a stor to this. The bill in question did not interfere with the Democratic commissioner who superimends the erection of the building, but simply created an advisory commission, consisting of the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the speaker of the Assembly, to counsel with Commissioner Perry.

Mr. McCarthy said that it was the first time in his recollection when the minority had takes the position of simple obstructionists and refused to allow a public measure to be discussed on its meris.

Mr. Comstock objected to that feature of the bill affecting the Capitol Commission because in his opinical i would deteat any appropriation this year, for the Governor would veto the bill.

Mr. Elisworta showed from the legislative record of former years that it was no new thing to couple with the appropriation for the Capitol a provision changing the commission. The Democrats had done it on two or three occasions and avewedly for partisan purposes.

The discussion resulted in the defeat of the motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the bill.

A. motion to make it a appeal or a two chirds vote—ayea 18, nays 14.

special order. Mr. Robb opposed the provision limiting the price of gas to \$1.50 a 1,000 feet on the ground of it doubtful constitutionality. He was in favor of limiting the profits to 10 per cent on the capital, but in answer to a question as to whether the actual cost was to be considered, or whether it was to include watered stock, he said that it would have to include to include the whole nominal capital, whether watered or otherwise, because the stock was now in the hands of innocent holders.

Mr. Daly said the investigation of the Senate Committee showed that, while the actual cost of the plant of the Consolidated dos Company was \$11.500,000, their nominal capital, including watered stock, amounted to \$37,500,000.

500,000.

The bill was ordered to a third reading with the understanding that amendments may be offered when it comes up for final passage.

RAPID WORK WITH THE BRIDGE BILL. ALBANY, May 6 (Special) .- The Brooklya Bridge bill is having a marvellous rate of progress. This morning it was amended in the Senate and passed. This evening it was announced in the Assembly. Usually such an important bill would be considered in Counti-tee of the Whole. Upon notion of Mr. O'Neil, of Frank-lin County, it was substituted for the Assembly bill on the same subject and ordered to a third reading without any debate.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS IN CAUCUS. Albany, May 6 (Special).-The Republican ators held a caucus this evening on the Capitol Appropriation bill. After a good deal of discussion, which in no definite decision, the caucus and till to-morrow. Two or three Redican Senators object to the provision of adjourned the bill creating an Advisory Commission, but this the bill creating an Alvisory Commission, but tail feature of the bill will not be elluminated, although it may be modified. A large majority of the kepublican Senators are determined that he more money shall be appropriated to be used by "Bosa" Manning's henchmen in running the Democratic machine here.

NEW-JERSEY DIOCESAN CONVENTION.

THE BISHOP'S ANNUAL ADDRESS ON THE CONDITION OF THE CHURCH-CANON LAW CHANGES. The annual convention of the Diocese of New-

Jersey was organized on Tuesday night at New-Brunswick, with Eishop John Scarporough presiding. The Rev. E. K. Smith, of Lambertville, was chosen secretary. A resolution of thanks was tendered to the Rev. H. A. Oberly and the choir guild of New-Jersey for assistance in the centennial ceremonies.

The convention opened at 10 a.m. yesterday, with about 75 clerical and 150 lay delegates present, the number being largely increased later. The Rev. Dr. Hill, diocesan historian, the Rev. Mr. Nellson and the Rev. Mr. Sykes were appointed the committee to prepare an extended report of the centennial ceremonies for insertion in the records of the convention.

John N. Carpender, treasurer of the Episcopal Fund, reported that it amounted to \$52,881 62, besides a large sum in trust famile. The resignation of Chancel for Benjamin Williamson, one of the trustees of the Episcopal Fund, was accepted and a resolution of thanks tendered for his long and faithful services.

The Rev. Dr. Franklin addressed the convention on "The Future of the Church in America." He took the ground that the Church is aivaneing, developing and extending, but not through any abstract theory. It is the Great I Am which is the developing power and all progress in the Church must be made through that agency.

progress in the Church must be made through that agency.

Bisnop Scarborough read his annual address, stating that there were, including himself, 100 ministers, 115 parisnes, 63 residences and 10,000 communicants in the diocese. He enlogized the memory of the Rev. H. S. Williamson, of Frenton, Mrs. Louise Scatter Hope, of Freebold, Bisnop Smith, the Rev. Dr. Schenek, of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Dr. Leeds, of Baltimore. He recarded the spiritual and temporal condition of the diocese as most encourasing and urged that this should be an meentive to greater exertion.

At 1 p. m. the convention took lunch at Recreation Hall, prepared by the women of Christ and St. Joun's parishes. At the afternoon sess on action on the chance in the constitution and canon law was laid over until next year. John N. Carpender reported that seven parishes had not contributed to the convention expenses for two years. The Rev. E. K. Smith was elected trustee of the General Theological Seminary. The Rev. C. Ewin was elected treasurer. W. W. Thomas was elected a trustee of the Episcopal Fund.

THE CHURCH IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, May 6 .- In connection with the opening of the annual Diocesan Convention, the commemoration of the centennial year of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this State was brought to an end in Trinity Church this morning by a discourse by Bishop Pad dock, on " The First Century of the Protestant Episcodock, on "The First Century of the Protestant Episcopai Church in the Diocese of Massachusetts." Within twelve years forty-four churches have been consecrated, said the Bishop, and the construction of fity-eight has been completed. Thirty-one chapels and nineteen rectories have been built. Services are maintained in about fifty new places, and there are 140 houses of worship instead of ninety-five of twelve years ago. The increase in the valuation of church property has been \$1.750,000, and to the funds for the several institutions has been added at least \$350,000. The number of clergymen has been increased from 128 to 169. The Bishop has made sixty-three deacons, and ordained fifty-seven priests. He has confirmed 14.180 persons, while 16.438 were confirmed by Bishop Eastburn. The number of communicants is about 20,500, and of Sunday-school scholars about 17,500.

FINDING MONEY BURIED IN A CAVE. A HUNTER'S GRATITUDE-GOOD FORTUNE FOR A

FRIEND OF MAXIMILIAN. SANTA FE, N. M., May 6.-Miguel del Munte. a Mexican nobleman under the reign of E speror Maximillan, who fied for his life to Vermont at the time of the riosa Emutre has just become a rich man again through the gratitude of a Vermont hunter whom he befriended eighteen years ago. Del Munte was one of Maximilian's most ardent friends, and the Liberal Minister of War sent spies after him when he fled from Mexico to escape Maxi ufilian's fats. Del Munte arrived safely in Vermont and discovering that his enemies were after him, secreted himself in the northern part of the Green Mountains; but he was tracked and followed and would have been killed by the Mexican emissaries but for the cunning of George Dudley, a Vermont hunter, who kept Del Munte hidden in caves and sollow trees, changing the hiding-place as often as necessary, and carrying food to him every day for three months, until the Mexicans gave up the chase. Del Munte then disposed of his jewels and from this and various other sources succeeded in raising \$7,000 which he left in Dudley's cabin as a gift. He went away before the hunter discovered how magnanimously his services had been rewarded. Del Munte and Dudley did not meet again until last fall when they revisited the scenes of the Mexican's Vermont adventures at the same time. They were overloyed at seeing each other and since both were in abject poverty they were still more happy at finding a large sum of gold buried in one of the caves where Del Munte had been hidden. Though the discovery was Dudley's he insisted that Del Munte should have half of the money. This money, which is probably a part of the treasure that is said to have been hidden in Vermont about a century are and the search for which has been for a long time abandoned, was quietly removed from the cave and exchanged in England for modern coin, and the two men are now here negotiating for an extensive cattle ranch in which they propose investing it. onths, until the Mexicans gave up the chase. Del

THROUGH NEW-YORK STATE.

OPENING THE PORT OF OSWEGO. Oswego, May 6 (Special) .- A strong southorn wind to-day drove the immense ice field, which has so long delayed navigation, into the lake and allowed several Canadian vessels to make the port. They are the first arrivals here of the season. It is many years since navigation opened at so late a date.

KILLED BY A FALL. Oswego, May 6 (Special) .- This morning a boy named George Scanton, age twelve years, employed in running the elevator at the factory of Wright & Boyle, fell down the elevator shaft, a distance of thirty

feet, and was killed. CELEBRATING A GOLDEN WEDDING. CANAJOHARIE, May 6 (Special) .- Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Buckbee, of Experience, celebrated their golden wedding last night. Among the presents was a diamond pin from John H. Starin, of New-York.

MR. GLADSTONE TO THE SCOTTISH LAND LEAGUE.

CHICAGO, May 6 .- The Central Committee f the Scottish Land League of America have received letters of congratulation upon the formation of the league from Dr. Charles Cameron, M. P., Glasgow; C. Fraser Mackintosh, M. P., Scotland, and the Highland Land Law Reform Association of Edinburgh. The fol Lwing communication has also been received from H. W. Primrose, the private secretary of Mr. Gladstone: I am desired by Mr. Gladstone to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 1, conveying the view the Scottish Land League of America on the subje the scottish Land League of America on the subject of the proposed legislation in regard to the crofter ques-tion in scotland, and I am to say that he values highly the kind expressions in regard to himself with which the League have accompanied their remarks. The bill which the tovernment have in preparation will perhaps be in-troduced and published at an early date, and he trusts that your association will find it such as to adequately fulfil the serious purpose for which it is intended.

A POSTMASTER FINANCIALLY INVOLVED. NEW-HAVEN, May 6 (Special).-Postmaster Finney, of Westville, has resigned, being financially involved. His bondsmen E. B. Heecher and J. D. Payne, of the Diamond Watch Company, here, made up the deficiency, which amounted to \$500.

SILE CULTURE THE COMING INDUSTRY. WASHINGTON, May 6 (Special) .- Mr. Nesbit, def clerk of the Department of Agriculture, says that of 300 letters received yesterday by him, at least onefourth were applications for silk cossoons, mulberry leaves and information about silk culture. "My idea is," said Mr. Nesbit to a Crific reporter, "that this industry is destined to spring up among our farm women all over the country and give them that profitable employment

which they lost years ago by the introduction of lab which they lost years ago by the introduction v. saving machinery. Time was when they could weave and spin and courn, but now they are virtually out of employment, and I believe that slik culture is going to be very proper and prefit able, as well as pleasant. The tea culture business is a success only so far as growing the plant is concerned, understand that one tea farm in North Carolina is it satisfied condition, but in this country we cannot been splendid condition, but in this country we cannot beet to cure tea as they care it in China or Japan, not only be-cause we have no cheap labor, but because the elements do dot seem propitions. Silk culture is the coming indus-try of the farm-house."

Mr. Nesbit added that there was yet a small supply of

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

A JOINT LEASE PROPOSED. UNION AND NORTHERN PACIFIC LIKELY TO CON-

TROL AN ORFGON ROAD. At the conference in Boston on Tuesday the committee of the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific Railroad companies arreed in making an offer to the committee of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company to lease jointly that company's property at the rate of 5 per cent dividends on the stock for three years and 6 per cent afterward. The committee did not accept the offer, but replied with one somewhat more favorab to the Oregon company. The difference was so small, however, that members of the committees regard the joint lease almost as an accomplished fact excepting the arrangement of details. It is generally un-derstood that the Union Pacific is anxious to complete the lease, which will give it an independent line to the Pacific coast, and that while some of the Northern Pacific directors prefer an exclusive lense others wish to build the Cascade branch, and moreover the Oregon Rallway and Navigation Company has refused to lease the property to either company separately,

The method in which the lease may be made and the guarantees by the two companies rendered effective has not been agreed on. There has been considerable discussion among friends of the Oregon and the Northern Pacific companies as to weether or not the Union Pacific

Pacille companies as to weether or not the Union Pacific can give a valuable guarantee without the consent of Congress. Shirtly after the Wilson report on the Credit Mobilier seandal, Congress on March 8, 1873, passed an act restricting the powers of the Union Pacific Company. The following is an extract from the act:

"No dividend shall here after be made by said company but from the actual net carnings thereof; and no new stock shall be issued, or mortgages or piedges made on the property of fature earnings of the company without leave of Congress, except for purposes of fueding and securing debt now existing or the renewal thereof. No director or officer of said road shall hereafter be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract therewith except for his lawful compensation a such officer. Any director or officer who shall pay or declarr, aid in paying or declaring any dividend, or creating any mortgage, or piedge prohibited by this act, shall be punished by ingrisonment not exceeding two years and by a fine not exceeding \$3,000."

Jay Gould said yesterday that the lease would be made probably by means of the Oregon Short Line Railway, which is owned by the Union Pacific, and whose guarantee would be equivalent to that of the Union Pacific Other friends of the scheme said that the Union Pacific could agree to pay for the use of the road a fixed sun which would be sufficient to meet its part of the fixed and divided charges.

The charter of the Northern Pacific Railroad provides

could arrive by which would be subclent to meet its partial which would be subclent to meet its partial divided charges.

The charter of the Northern Pacific Railroad provide The charter of the Northern Pacific Railroad provides and or mortgage or lie. that "no meritage or construction bonds shall ever lesued by said company on said road, or mortgage or its made in any way except with its consent of Congress Under a subsequent section, however, the compaticalisms the right to enter upon any kind of an arrangement with a connecting road.

DIVERSION OF TRAFFIC RESTRAINED. AGREEMENTS MADE WITH THE ERIE ROAD BY

WESTERN LINES TO BE TESTED, An order restraining the New-York, Lake Erie and Western and the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Eallroad Companies from diverting traffle from the Chicage and Atlantic Eallway Company has been granted by Justice Donohne. Frederick Broughton, Amos S. Crane, Joshua D. Kershaw, Samuel W. Snow, John H. Parsons, Samuel T. Lockwood and Orange W. Child In affidavits set forth that the Eric Company has been diverting traille in violation of the Great Western Dispatch contract and appropriating money belonging to the Chicago and Atlantic Railway Company. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Checago and the Chleago, St. Pittsburg, Fort wayne and Chross are mentioned Louis and Pittsburg Railroads are mentioned the Eric road diverted those to which the Erie road

the pendency of this action and until the further order of

The order

traffic.

the court" the injunction shall continue in force. The Chicago and Atlantic Railway has been operat since its completion nearly two years ago as the Chicago extension of the Eric Railroad. It was in process of con-struction when the Eric fast freight lines were throws off the Lake Shore roal after brief notice. The Eric management made temporary arrangements for its Chicago bushess and afterward entered into a contract with the builders of the uninished Chicago and Atlantic noder which the road was completed and became practically a part of the Eric system. To help the sale of, the \$0,509,000 first mortgage bonds of the Eric and the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, which was leased to the Eric, agreed with the purchasers of the bonds that if the net carnings of the Chicago and Atlantic were insufficient for the payment of the Interest the two companies would set aside enough to make good the deficiency from the carnings from the busness exchanged with the new road. This agreement was repudiated by the new management of the Eric, and on November 1, default on the interest was made. In addition to this arrangement the Eric arreed to advance money for the conspliction of the road on the condition that the advances should be a first lien on the condition that the advances should be a first lien on the property after the first mortgage. The amount of the advances was about \$1.750,000. A traffic agreement was also made by which the Chicago and Atlantic was to turn over all its bushess to the Eric while the Eric reserved the right to send a part of its off the Lake Shore road after brief notice. The Erie and Atlantic was to turn over all its business to the Erichile the Eric reserved the right to send a part of its usiness by other lines with which it had been conceted. Still later the Great Western Dispatch fast reight line was run over the new line under a concact by which the business was not to be restred from the three reads forming the line cast of

tract by which the business was not to be diverted from theighter coals forming the line east of Chicago. Hugh J. Jewett, president of the Chicago and Atlantic Railway, who was also president of the Eric when these controls were made, said last evening: "The purpose of this action is simply to test those agreements with the Eric Railroad. The Chicago and Atlantic, of course, is not interested in that made with the ourchasers of its bonds, who must settle that question with the Eric and the New-York Pennsylvania and Onlo. It does want to know whether the Eric will observe its traffic contracts. It must fulfill or surrender them, and I do not think that we care much which alternative it chooses. The Eric has retained money belonging to us which it has collecte? in advance on West-bound freight, and when we have presented the freight tills to the consignees at Chicago we have been shown the receipts of the Eric road sent by it from New-York. The amount due us on this account is about \$170,000. Recently the company has issued orders to forward its West-bound freight by other loads, and as little as possible by the [Chicago and Atlantic, and it has also sent the Great Western Dispatch cars over other lines. We seek to enforce the contracts and to recover damages by the diversion. No, the Chicago and Atlantic stock is not owned by the Eric. It belongs to the builders of the road, who placed \$0,000,000 of it in my hands in trust. They refused to surrender it to the Eric, although they were asked to do so."

LAKE SHORE AND NICKEL PLATE.

ANNUAL MEETINGS AT CLEVELAND-FINANCES OF NEW-YORK AND ST. LOUIS ROADS.

CLEVELAND, May 6 (Special) .- William K. Vanderbilt, Samuel F. Barger, Jephtha H. Wade and C. M. Reed were to-day elected directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, leaving the Board

of Directors the same as last year. The annual meeting of the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis (Nickel Plate) Road was also held here to-day after the Lake Shore meeting. A total of 330,717 shares was cast, of which 328,782 shares were cast in the name of W. K. Vanderbilt, four directors were to be elected for three-year terms, and there was but

elected for three-year terms, and there was but one ticket in the field. J. H. Devereux and James Tillinghast were elected to succeed themselves. Henry Hammersly and James P. Curry were elected to succeed W. C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, and Judze Burke, whose resignation as members of the Board was announced several days ago. Allyn Cox of New-York, is a new member of the Board of Directors, having been recently elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Anson Stager.

The sunnal report of the president shows: Total earnings, \$3,207,591; operating expenses and taves, \$2,389,234; net earnings, \$818,357; interest on funded debt, \$1,228,368; laterest on unfunded debt, \$1,23,368; rentals, terminals, \$90,000; total \$1,441,719; net earnings as above \$818,357; deficiency \$622,332. The income account shows a balance on December 31, 1885, of \$774,293. This, with the deficiency for the last year above given and the loss on Cincinnat, Hamilton and Dayten makes the total loss in the operation of the road up to December 31, 1884, \$1,392,406.

DISPUTING OVER FREIGHT RATES.

CHICAGO, May 6 .- The general managers of the Western roads in session here resumed their consideration of freight rates to-day. Many remedies for the evil were suggested and discussed. When the meeting finally adjourned, nothing worthy of mention had been accomplished, and it now seems probable that the session will last throughout the week. The arbitrators of the will hast throughout the week.

Western Trunk Line Association were also in session here to-day. They devoted considerable time to considering the action of the Northwestern Road in refusing to report its Sioux City and Pacific business, and are understood to have agreed to read that road out of the asso-

The ticket brokers yesterday reduced the second-class passenger rate from New-York to St. Louis from \$10 to \$7. Other rates are unchanged from the cut basis.

A MULATTO KASPAR HANSER.

NEW-HAVEN, May 6 (Special).-Seven years ago the wife of Edward Haywood, an intelligent negro living in Eaton-st. in this city, died in giving birth to a son. This child, it is learned to-day, has been kept in solitary confinement by Haywood ever since his birth because the latter believes that he is not his father. Yes-terday the building caught fire, and the neighbors rush-ing in found him, a large, bright mulatto, who fretted like an lofant whon he met them. He cannot talk. There is much indignation over this act of Haywood, who in other respects, is a reputable man.

GAS CONSUMERS UP IN ARMS. THE LEGISLATURE CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC-ADDRESSES BY SIMON STERNE AND EX-JUDGE ARNOUX. The meeting at the Masonic Temple last rening to consider the recent defeat in the Legislature of the bill "to give the gas consumers of this city cheaper gas and honest measure" nearly filled the

the following inscriptions:

"Good as costs in the holder 30 to 35 cenfs per 1,000 feet. When it reaches the consumer it costs him \$1.50 to \$1.75, with no certainty of housest measure."

"Extracts from report of Senate Committee: 'It appears that during the last ten years, in addition to cost of gas and 10 per cent on the share or nominal capital of the companies named, there has been paid by the consumers or the city of New-York about \$9,000,000.

"The office of inspector of gas-metres is useless as at present constituted, and the inspection of metres heretofore has afforded little, if any, beneficial protection to consumers." the following inscriptions:

Among those on the platform were Simon Sterne, William H. Webb, F. B. Thurber, ex-Judge William H. Arnoux, James H. Seymour, E. B. Harper, Dr. F. Seegur, William T. Van Zandt, Gilbert R. Hawes, R. M. Strebelch. Rufus F. Andrews. C. R. Purdy and E. J. Byrne. John H. Sherwood called the meeting to order and Jackson S. Schultz was made chairman. He said that in the history of legislation in this country this was the first time that a bill passed to a third reading was the next day defeated. The people would not rest satisfied till that was explained. [Ap plause.] Ninety-eight vice-presidents were elected and etters were read from prominent persons, among whom was the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, who wrote: "Our gas companies have been plundering long enough. should be squeezed like leeches to give up the blood

Frank S. Gardner, secretary, read the report of the Gas Consumers' Association the public. The report gave at length a history of the legislation on the subject, including a digest of the report of the Senate Investigatpublic. ing Committee. It stated that the defeated Gas bill was pronounced "sound in law and good in fact," by emi nent counsel and business men. The offer of an adver-tising firm to pay for editorials in country papers against the bill was quoted as showing one of the peculiar methods of attacks on it. Referring to the city

against the bill was quoted as showing one of the peculiar methods of attacks on it. Referring to the city press, the report said:

The city press as a whole favored the bill, although The Sun and Warld were controlled against it and The Hera d was for a time under a misappreficient on of the scope and purpose of the bill. How far-reaching is the influence of the gas companies will be indicated by the following flustrations: The Sun, which u-sually "sinces for all," was induced to shie with the opposition to this bill through the influence of Mr. Hitchcock, a stockholder in and one of the editors of the Sun, who is also a large stockholder in the Consellated Gas Company, and thus The Sua in the present case shone for Mr. Hitchcock and the Consellated Gas Company, while the milion gas consumers of New-York were left dider a cloud, We do not know what influenced that public-spirited pormal, The World, against the gas consumers; it is usually on the said of the people and not afraid to dendance corporate wrongs, but the close connection between the gas companies and finat paper is indicated by a circumstance which occurred on the evening of the 29th of April. Late that evening the Gas Consumers' Association received dispatches from Albany, stating that the lobby was rampant, but that it was difficult to obtain any positive evidence of bribery, and suggested that a reward should be offered for information leading to the connection with the bill to regulate New-York gas companies, then pending in the Legislature. An advertisement was at once inserted in the leading dailies, offering over the signature of John H. Siterwood, president of the Gas Consumers' Association, a reward of \$1,000 for such historiation. The next morning this advertisement one aim st identical in working, but offering \$3,000 reward for the same purpose, the Information to be "with a nother one aim st identical in working the feeling dailies, offering over the signature of John H. Siterwood, president of the Gas Consumers' Association and the pub

Reference was made to the fact that a notorious lobbyis was actively opposing the bill in Albany, and that he boasted that he had seventy members to defeat the bill. Pressure was brought to bear on some of the country numbers by local gas companies. The assistance of these instruments was invoked by and through the "American Gas Light Association"—an organization of gas companies apparently for both offensive and defenaire purposes. It professed to see in this bill an entering wedge of widening legislation.

The following are the resolutions and the conclusion of

Whereas, After careful legislative investigation a bill was framed to give the gas consumers of this city cheaper gas and honest measure, and which would still allow more than ten per cent upon honest capital invested in gas production; and Whereas, After passing the Senate and reaching ather reacing in the Assembly by a nearly unanimous vote, a majority of the Assembly succumbed to the influences of the lobby, reversed their previous votes, and killed this just and reasonable measure;

Resolved, That the circumstances under which this bill was defeated are a disgrace to the Legislature of this State and to in magers of gas companies who pretend to be respectable men and good citizens;

Resolved, That the circumstances under which this bill was defeated are a disgrace to the Legislature of this **State and to in magers of gas companies who pretend to be respectable men and good citizens;

Resolved, That we hereby call the attention of the voters of the various districts throughout the State to the action of their representatives upon this bill, and that as regards our

the voters of the various districts thre out the State to the action of their resentatives upon this bill, and that as regards city members who disregarded the petitions of constituents and voted to fasten this most odious unjust system of extortion upon the consumers of Resoived, That

Name.	A saem.	Occupation.	Residence.
Daniel E. Finn Charies Liseman Michael Breunan John P. Rocke eller Solomon D. Cocatthal Jaco J Kunsenman J L. McColdride John F. Kenney Joseph L. Greety John B. Shea	0th. 9th. 12th. 14th. 15th. 15th.	Liquors concrebant Cork Real estate Journalist Painter Real estate	18 Grand-st. 295 Weat 11th-st. 411 E. Houston-st. 3:9 East 11th-st. 427 Weat 30th-st. 720 Kast 35th-st. 1,3:8 Lexing'n-ave

have misrepresented and betrayed the interests of their constituents, are unworthy of the respect and esteem of their fellow-curzens, and that in future they should be known as the representatives of the gas companies in-stead of the public. known as the representatives of the gas companies in stead of the public.

Resulted That the citizens of New-York, without re

their feilow-citizens, and that in future they should be known as the representatives of the gas companies instead of the public.

Resolved, That the citizens of New-York, without regard to party, should co-operate in electing representatives to the Legislature who will be faithful to the interests of their constituents, and that the Gas Consumers' Association should be extended to other citizen of the State whose representatives were influenced by their local gas companies.

Resolved, That the thanks of the citizens of New-York are hereby tendered to those representatives in the Legislature who were faithful to their trust and placed the interest of the people above those of the gas corporations, and also to those public journals which refused to accept the subsidies of the Consolidated Gas Company and continued to advocate the public interest.

In closing we submit the following conclusions:

1. From the information already elicited by us it is evident that with the improved processes now in use here gas can be furnished to consumers in the City of New-York as cheaply as in London and pay liberal dividends on honest capitat; or, in other words, at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per thousand cubic feet or less.

2. That fixing the price of gas only furnishes a partial remedy, for the reason that unless the business of the companies is put under proper supervision and control, they can largely neutralize any reduction in the price of gas by increase of pressure or change in the specific gravity.

3. That the inspection of meters as heretofore conducted has been a farce.

The main points therefore sought to be reached in a proper bill to regulate gas companies are;

1.st. To ascertain what capital has been actually invested and allow it a liberal reture, after patronage.

2.d. A proper supervision in the interests of the public as to quality and quantity of gas furnished.

The till which has just been defeated was the first genuine attempt to uscertain what capital had been holded from the first of gas supply by amending other s

resolutions:
https://dx.direct.ing.assembled.carneatip petition the Legislature to pass
before final adjournment the amended bill for the regulation of New-York gas companies, now pending in the

Senate and Assembly.

Pesotred. That a special committee of fifty citizens be appointed by the chairman of this meeting to proceed to alpointed by the chairman of this meeting to proceed to Albany, and in other ways to do all that is possible to secure the enactment of this bill before the adjournment of the Legislature.

when the manes of those who had voted for the cheap gas bill in the Assembly were read there was much applause, and when those who had voted against it were named there were loud hisses, mingled with applause by several persons who seemed to be in sympathy with the gas companies. The report was adopted with a loud shout, but a few voices cried "No." Some one cried "Pus them out," but Mr. Schultz said: "No, let them remain. They belong to the gas companies. We understood they were to be here to-night. We want them to hear and we want their votes for our legislators and we

want the gas companies' money to help elect them." large hall. Placards were conspicuously placed bearing

want the gas companies' money to help elect them." [Applause.]

Simon storne was introduced and said that for forty years the use of the streets of New-York had been given to the tax companies and now it was claimed hat the people could exercise no control over these monopolita. There was no provision in the bill that had been defeated to compel these corperations to pay back the money they had wrongfully taken, but it had only been sought to restrict them to ten per cent even on an inflated capital in the future. In the famous Darimouth College and other cases it had been decided that corporations took their charters subject to amendment, repeal or revision by the State. It was the daty and the right of the State to regulate the relations between the people and these corporations, and those legislators who did not know it, if they were not kinaves, were fuels. It was easy far lawyers to write opinions for a fee that the exercise of the power was unconstitutional but no docent lawyer would risk his reputation by maintaining this before the courts. [Applause.]

Ex-Judge Arnoux was the next speaker. He argued that whenever the State granted a franchise there was an agreement that those who received it should exercise it with a due regard to the best interests of the people, The Ras companies had increased enormously the amount of their capital without decreasing the price of gas. If the people would insist upon their rights even the gas corporations would acknowledge the justness of their claims. When any persons baided themselves together against the interests of the people they should be suppressed. [Applause].

A man in the audience rose to make a specia, but a motion to adjourn was carried before he fairly started. His friends cried: "Go in, Carroll," but he went out with the rest.

BURSTING OF A GRAIN ELEVATOR BIN. AN ENGINE HOUSE WRECKED-A FORTUNATE WARNING.

The noise of a small stream of corn trickling down on the roof of the engine house of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Elevator, at Sixty-second-st, and the North River, attracted the attention of Engineer Bernard Carroll, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. On making an investigation be found that the northeast corner of the elevator was bulged out, and the corn was escaping from a large crack in the wall, Carroll at once warned his assistants, John Sheever and Fireman flugh McGee. The fires were drawn, and the men left the engine house. The crack grew larger and larger, until at 4:30 there was a loud tearing noise, and the whole northeast corner of the elevator fell with a crash, oreaking in the roof of the engine house, and wrecking the big engines which furnish motor power for the elevator. The shower of brick was followed by a storm of corn, as 2,500 bushels of it evaped. The

siorm of corn, as 2,509 bushels of it escaped. The weight of the corn was sufficient to tear out the sides of the engine house, leaving that building in little better condition than Buddennick's houses on the block above. The cause of the accident is supposed to have been the gradual rotting away of the timbers, of which the bins are built. When they were filled the timbers gave way, throwing a creater weight on the wall than it was able to sustain. The bin in which the accident happened was forty-ave feet square and contained 5,000 busiels af corn, weighing in all about 250,000 panuls. This is not an excessive weight for the bin, there having been at times 5,000 busiels of wheat in it. It was built of heavy two inch placks, seven feet wide. The plants were botted together with wrought iron boils, evenerighths of an inch in diameter. The elevator, which is 375 feet long and 100 rest wide, contains 185 of these bins, ranging in size from 45 to 70 feet. The combined capacity is 1,500,000 bushels.

Had the wall given away without warning there would have been considerable loss of life, as there are always three or four men in the engine room and trains are constantly running up and down the tracks at the side of the building.

The superintendent of the building, George W. Phelan,

stantly ranning up and dows the tracks at the sale of a building.

The superintendent of the building, George W. Phelan, at once put a gang of men at work clearing away the descris. The break is about ten feet by twelve, and extends from the second floor to a point about seventy-five feet from the ground. Up to the beginning of the break the walls are twenty inches thick, and above that point they are only eight inches thick. The carpenter, Mr. Blanchard, said last night that the brick waits are simply for protection against the weather, and that they might all fall down without material injury to the elevator property.

property.

The engine house is a two-story wooden building, and is completely wrecked.

MAKING FUN OF SPEAKER HAINES, CHICAGO, May 6 (Special).-There was barely a quorum in the Illinois Legislature at Springfield to-day and little beyond routine business could be transacted.

Mr. Fuller offered the following resolution in view of

Mr. Fuller offered the following resolution in view of Speaker Haines's experience at New-Orleans:

Whereas, The dignity of this Legislature has been gros-iy assaulted by Southern chivalry; and
Whereas, We have been deeply grieved and outraged by the sad news that the Speaker of this House, while recreating on a street-car in the Crescent City, had his porket picked by an ordinary thief, whereby certain rights were lost,
Resolved. That the Speaker protem, be instructed to telegraph the prodigal sons to return at once to their father's house, and to extend the assurance that the fatted calf will be wasted forthwith for their sole use and benefit.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Con-

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses. The absence of the legislators has practically caused an entire suspension of business.

MAXWELL ARRESTED IN AUCKLAND. ST LOUIS, May 6 .- Chief of Police Harrigan received the following dispatch by cable from Consul Camble announcing the arrest of Maxwell, the murderer of Prelier in Auckland, New-Zealand, at 2 o'clock this

"Maxwell arrested yesterday and will give trouble, He has counsel. Send an officer with requisition and sworn deposition by first steamer. Advise State Depart-

ment and cable when the officer sails." Extradition papers were prepared here to-day to be sent to Auckland. No agent for the State has been appointed to go for Maxwell, there being some doubt as to the manner of appointment. The officer who goes cannot leave San Francisco before June 6. Colonel Harrizan replied to Mr. Gamble this afternoon, instructing lin to hold Maxwell at at all hazards until an officer from Missouri arrived.

REWARD FOR THE CAPTURE OF ABE BUZZARD. READING, Penn., May 6 (Special) .- The Laneaster County Commissioners have offered a reward of \$1,000 for the capture of Abe Buzzard and \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the Linville burglars. It is said that bands will be organized at once to scour the Weish Mountains. Some say that Buzzard will now get a friend to capture him and use the money to defend himself in court. Detectives Lyon and Kershner, of this city, who were successful in breaking up the Sassafras Gang two weeks ago, will take a hand in hunting down the wily

WOMEN AND THE SOUTHERN BAPTISTS.

Augusta, May 6 .- In the convention of the Southern Baptists to-day the majority and minority reports concerning the admission of women delegates from Arkansas were discussed at length. The debate was spirited. The minority report was adopted excluding

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN READY FOR VISITORS. CHATTANOGGA, Tenn., May 6 (Special)—After years of litigation, Lookout Mountain has been leased to liverymen of this city, and the point will hereafter be open to visitors, thousands of whom come here to see is every year.

> S SSS S

Free Consultation by Physicians of The Swift Specific Company at 157 West 23d-st. (front parior). This remedy a without a rival as a Blood Medicine. Contains no Mercury of Potosh or other mineral drugs.

METAL POISON.

I am a coppersmith by trade, and during a series of years I am a coppersmith by trade, and during a series of years my arms (being bare when at work) have absorbed a wonderful am aut of metal poison. Having a scrotulous tendeney from my youth, the small particles of copper and breas would get into the sores, and by this process the poison was conveyed into my blood till my whole system became infected. I was treated with the old remodies of mercury and indide retassium. Salivation followed, my teeth are all loose in ay head, my digestive organs deranged, and I have been helpiess in bed for over a year with mercurial rheumansam. My joints were all swollen, and I lost the use of my arms and legs, and became helpiess as an infant.

in bed for over a year wan december of my arms and legs, and became helpiess as an infant.

My sufferings became so intense that it was impossible for me to rest. The doctors advised me to go to the cl.y hospital for treatment. This I could not bear. A friend, who has proved a friend indeed, urged me to try Swift's Specific believing it would care me. Others discouraged me, but i secured a few bottles, and have now taken twodo-en bottles. The first effect of the medicine was to bring the poison to the surface, and I broke out all over in rimining sores. They som disappeared, and my skin cleared off. My knees, which had become twice their natural size, have resumed their usual size, and are supple as of yore. My arms and hands are all right again, and can use thom without pain. The eathe disease has left all ports of the body, save two uters on my wrists, which are healing rapidly. I am weak from long confinement, but I have the use of all my limbs. This medican not find words sufficient to express my appreciation of its virtues, and the gratitude I feel that I ever heard of it.

PETER E. LOVE, Augusta, Ge January 9, 1885.

CAUTION:
SWIFT'S SPECIFIC must not be confounded with the
numerous Potash, Mercury and Saranparilla mistures which
are being advertised as great cure-alls. There is nothing
like our remedy in the world. Call at our N. Y. office of
for treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,

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